**Great Migration / Intolerance**



**Jacob Lawrence**

Jacob Lawrence was an American painter, and the most widely acclaimed African-American artist of the 20th century. He is best known for his Migration Series.

**Synopsis**

Born in New Jersey but raised in New York City's Harlem, Jacob Lawrence was the most widely acclaimed African-American artist of the 20th century. Known for producing narrative collections like the *Migration Series* and *War Series*, he brought the African-American experience to life using blacks and browns juxtaposed with vivid colors. He also taught, and spent 15 years as a professor at the University of Washington.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fjkOY_fJwJw>



Marcus Garvey

“Hungry men have no respect for law, authority or human life.”

—Marcus Garvey

**Synopsis**

Born in Jamaica, Marcus Garvey was an orator for the Black Nationalism and Pan-Africanism movements, to which end he founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League. Garvey advanced a Pan-African philosophy which inspired a global mass movement, known as Garveyism. Garveyism would eventually inspire others, from the Nation of Islam to the Rastafari movement.

<http://www.biography.com/people/marcus-garvey-9307319>



Saco and Vanzetti

**Nicola Sacco** (April 22, 1891 – August 23, 1927) and **Bartolomeo Vanzetti** (June 11, 1888 – August 23, 1927) were [Italian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_people)-born [anarchists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarchism) who were convicted of murdering a guard and a paymaster during the [armed robbery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_robbery) of a shoe factory in [Braintree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braintree,_Massachusetts), [Massachusetts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts), United States in 1920.

Both adhered to a strain of anarchism that advocated relentless warfare against war, violence and oppressive governments. [[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacco_and_Vanzetti#cite_note-LC-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacco_and_Vanzetti#cite_note-LC2-2)

After a few hours' deliberation, the jury found Sacco and Vanzetti guilty of first-degree [murder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder) on July 14, 1921. A series of appeals followed, funded largely by a private Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. The appeals were based on recanted testimony, conflicting ballistics evidence, a prejudicial pre-trial statement by the jury foreman, and a confession by an alleged participant in the robbery. All appeals were denied by the original trial judge and eventually by the Massachusetts State Supreme Court. By 1925, the case had drawn worldwide attention. As details of the trial and the men's suspected innocence became known, Sacco and Vanzetti became the center of one of the largest [causes célèbres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cause_c%C3%A9l%C3%A8bre) in modern history. In 1927, protests on their behalf were held in every major city in North America and Europe, as well as [Tokyo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo), [Sydney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sydney), [São Paulo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A3o_Paulo), [Rio de Janeiro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro), [Buenos Aires](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buenos_Aires), and [Johannesburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannesburg).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacco_and_Vanzetti#cite_note-3)

<http://www.travelchannel.com/shows/mysteries-at-the-museum/video/sacco-and-vanzetti-innocent->



**Scopes Trial - Clarence Darrow**

The ***Scopes Trial***, formally known as ***The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes*** and commonly referred to as the **Scopes Monkey Trial**, was an American legal case in 1925 in which a substitute high school teacher, [John Scopes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Scopes), was accused of violating Tennessee's [Butler Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butler_Act), which made it unlawful to teach human [evolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evolution) in any state-funded school.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scopes_Trial#cite_note-1) The trial was deliberately staged in order to attract publicity to the small town of [Dayton, Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dayton,_Tennessee), where it was held. Scopes was unsure whether he had ever actually taught evolution, but he purposely incriminated himself so that the case could have a defendant.

In 1925, when *Clarence Darrow* volunteered to defend [John Scopes'](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/peopleevents/p_scopes.html) right to teach evolution, he had already reached the top of his profession. The year before, in [a sensational trial](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/monkeytrial/peopleevents/e_leopoldloeb.html) in Chicago, he saved the child-killers Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb from the death penalty. The Scopes trial would bring him even greater notoriety.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JlKRkz7NM5o>